

## **Supplemental Material S2.** Comments on the construction of the material: Experiment 1.

Intransitive verbs were classified in unergative and unaccusative on the basis of the unaccusativity criteria proposed for modern Greek by Alexiadou and Anagnostopoulou (1999) and Alexiadou, Anagnostopoulou, and Everaert (2004), and transitive verbs were chosen so that they take one subject and one object, with the thematic roles of Agent and Theme, respectively. The material consisted of 18 verbs in total (6 for each verb class). Originally, 35 videos were constructed. Our material construction method excluded many items that were not correctly produced by a pilot-control group (cut off value = 90%). The remaining verbs of the three verb classes were matched in terms of length (Kruskal–Wallis  $H(2) = 4.958, p = .084$ ) and frequency (Kruskal–Wallis  $H(2) = 2.678, p = .262$ ). The frequencies were obtained from the Hellenic National Corpus (<http://hnc.ilsp.gr>). Finally, the videos were constructed in such a way that only the relevant argument was present. For example, for the unergative verb “run,” the video showed a man running. For the unaccusative verb “open,” the video presented a door opening without any animate agent.

## **References**

- Alexiadou, A., & Anagnostopoulou, E. (1999). Tests for unaccusativity in a language without tests for unaccusativity. In *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Greek Linguistics* (pp. 23–31). Athens, Greece: Ellinika Grammata.
- Alexiadou, A., Anagnostopoulou, E., & Everaert, M. (2004). Introduction. In A. Alexiadou, E. Anagnostopoulou, & M. Everaert (Eds.), *Oxford studies in theoretical linguistics: Vol. 5. The unaccusativity puzzle. Explorations of the syntax-lexicon interface* (pp. 1–21). Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.